# first Evening Edition.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK.			
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## WOMAN'S RIGHT-SUFFRAGE.

COURTY WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTIONS will be

demand ber RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.	a
Bath, Steuben Co	Friday, Jan. 5.
Pladra Chemane Co	Monday, Jan E.
Pen Yan, Yates Co	. Wednesday, Jan. 10.
Cananda gua Ontario Co	Friday, Jan. 12.
Rockester, Monroe Co	Monday, Jan. 15.
Athien Orleans Co	Wednesday Jan. 17.
Lockbort, Ningara Co	Thursday, Jan. 18.
Buffalo, Erie Co	Wriday Jan 19.
Warsaw, Wyoming Co	. Monday, Jan 22
Geneseo, Livinston Co	. Wednesday, Jan. 24.
Batavia, Gogesee Co	
The first sessions will commence	at I o'clock P. M.; th

stead at 7 o'clock, evening.

The Rev ANTOINETTE L. BROWN and BENESTINE L. ROSE

The Rev ANTOINTEE Is Down and the Westinger, Lucy Stone is also expected at some of them.

It is hoped that every fown of each county will be largely apprecented, and that the friends everywhere will be difficult in circulating the Woman's Rights petitions, and send up long lights of signatures to our County Conventions.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

# WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 1, 1855.

The proposition to make three States out of the territory lying west of Arkaneas, and inhabited by the Cherokees and other tribes, is one of those tricks of political legerdemain by which the friends of Slavery are constantly endeavoring to extend its area and influence. The whole of the territory is of less extent than Arkansas, as can readily be seen by reference to a map of the United States. It is bounded on the north by the 37th parallel, which separates it from Kansas, and on the south by Texas. The eastern portion of it, bordering on Arkansas, is doubtless a fertile and valuable region, but westwardly it fringes on the great American Desert, and partakes in charseler of its arid sterility. The whole region which the Slavery propagandists expect to convert into three Slaves States, with six United States Sena-tors, is just large enough for one State of the or-dinary pattern; and it will have less fertile, or even habitable soil, than is to be found within the limits of Indiana. Slavery already exists among the Cherokees, Choctaws and Chickasaws, and the Slaveocrats have been at the pains to instill into the Indians the regular Pro-Slavery spirit. with its accustomed horror of Abolitionism.

The northern dough-face who votes for this

twindling scheme of Slavery extension and ag-grandizement will deserve to wear a brass collar for the remainder of his life, with "My dog" enfor the remainder of his life, with. "My dog" engraved upon it in large letters. The lying pretense that it is necessary to divide the Territory into three States, in order to accommodate the jealousies of the Indians, should not shield them from the just indignation of an outraged constituency. The very object of organizing the tibes into States is to destroy their separate nationality; and yet the establishment of three States is placed on the opposite ground of keeping up separate nationalities. The total number of Indians, of every tribe, within the Territory, will not exceed thirty or forty thousand; and it is evident that this handfull of aborigines will be avallowed up and lost sight of in the mass of white and African immigrants who will pour in within ten years after it is opened to settlement white and Arrican interacts with the within ten years after it is opened to settlement by American citizens—with their slaves.

That portion of the Territory which lies west of the one hundredth meridian of longitude is a mere

strip only half a degree in width. or about thirty-three miles by one hundred in length. Geographically, it belongs to Kansas, and should be an-nexed, for the sake of symmetry as well as for the convenience of the inhabitants, supposing it possi-ble to inhabit such a barren waste. Divested of this excrescence, the Indian Territory which it is proposed to divide into three States, is not, I re-pest, so large as Arkansas. This is evident from the inspection of any map, and may be demonstrated by any practical surveyor who will take the boundaries, as defined by law, as the basis of his calculation. I perceive that in the Compen-fium to the Census it is stated to contain 71.127 tquare miles; but that estimate is doubtless a mere guess, since the measurements of the Topo-graphical Bureau were made prior to the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill.

I do hope, almost against hope, that the pro-I do hope, almost against hope, that the proposed State, or States may be made free by the same tide of northern emigration which is now peering into Kansas. The northern half of Artansas, and the southern portions of Missouri have but few slaves; and by pressing in a free population under the stimulant of the Emigrant had Society, there can be no doubt of the triumph of freedom. The people of the north should not be discouraged by the temporary, sham triumph of the Slaveocrats in Kansas. After all, Slavery has only a nominal existence there; and the friends has only a nominal existence there; and the friends of freedom have only to press on to insure success. And Kansas once free, Slavery in Missouri will give way to the tide of freedom which will pass through it in its onward march to the far west and

You will learn with pleasure that the Whigs and the Know-Nothings of Virginia are at logger-heads. The Organ, of this city, appears to be as unfortunate in its leadership for the South as for the North. It advises its friends in Virginia to hold aloof from the Whigs, and by no means to support Whigs, as such, for Governor and other offices. The Richmond Whig takes fire at this, and mashes its teeth at its late friends and allies, the know-Nothings. It now says that it never was a It now says that it never was a Know Nothing, and by no means approves some of the principles of the secret party. The Ameri-tan Organ, therefore, has spoiled the broth, so far as Virginia is concerned, and paved the way for

the election of Wisc.

It is said about the streets here, that the editor It is said about the streets here, that the editor of The American Organ is far from giving satisfaction to his friends and employers. His ultra Pro-Slavery course has disgusted some of the stock-bolders in the concern who have Free-Soil sympathies; while others, perhaps, think his course has been injudicious on that quesion. They will has been injudicious on that quesion. They will doubtless have reason to form the same opinion as to the effect of his intermeddling in Virginia af-

The Know-Nothings, as I have often repeated, will be sure to split up whenever an issue arises lavolving directly the interests of Slavery and Freedom. John Randolph is said to have told a trimming politician that his experience in fox-hunting had never afforded an instance of a man who undertook to ride on both sides of a sapling who did not split his brains out. The Know-Nothings. with all their art and secrecy, will find the re-

The Churches are kept open all night, and at midnight a soleum mass is celebrated,—parties of Amateur Musicians parade the streets through the entire night, and serenade their friends. Some young ladies who reside in the house adjoining the one in which I reside were serenaded by a band of music, and really chaste and pretty sing-ing, about 35 o'clock on the morning of the 25th inst. I could not avoid rising, and upon going to

inst. I could not avoid rising, and upon going to my windew, beheld the fair ones, standing on the balcony, seemingly delighted with the attention paid them by the musicians and singers.

But now for more important matters. The Captain-General appears determined to effect thorough reform in every department of the pub-lic service. To that end, he has appointed a Com-mittee of merchants, to act with the Administra-tor (Calleston), of Custows, to present the delays tor (Collector) of Customs, to prevent the delays

tor (Collecter) of Customs, to prevent the delays so injurious to Commerce in the Customs, and in the collection of Duties, &c.

By a decree published on the 23d ult., the Captain General in the Western, and the Governor of St. Jago, in the Eastern Departments, and they only, can impose fines amounting to \$300. All fines are to be hereafter paid by the offender purfines are to be hereafter paid by the offender purchasing paper with a stamp on it of the amount of the fine imposed. On this paper the sentence of the authority imposing the fine is to be written. Parties who are fined, and who may not have the money to pay the amount, are to be imprisoned one day for each dollar of the fine.

A patent has been granted for five years to Mr. George Blofield, for the introduction of a plan whereby the "Megass" (Cane Trash) is rendered immediately suitable for sugar-boiling; also, for the introduction of an apparatus for conveying the "Megass," as it leaves the mill, to the fires beneath the sugar-kettles, without human assistance.

neath the sugar-kettles, without human assistance.

A patent has also been granted to Mr. William H. Robertson, acting as the agent of Mr. John Nelson Gamewell, for the introduction of an apparatus to free the wires of the Electric Tele

raph from atmorpheric electricity. The weather is clear, cool and delightful. The Intercolonial British steamer Teviot, from

St. Thomas, has arrived.

The steamer from Southampton has not arrived. and it is supposed she has been taken up by the British Government to convey troops to the seat

of war.

The U.S. schooner Arago, Capt. De Haven, from Baltimore, reached this farbor on the 23d inst. 3d inst. We are all deeply interested in the case of Francisco Eutrope Estrampes. From all that I can learn of him he is a noble-minded fellow, and vast-ly superior to the great majority of his countrymen. Possessing feelings somewhat similar to those which actuated the American patriots in the Revolution, he came here for the purpose of fight-ing for his country, and to free her from the ty-rant's chain. Such a man very naturally has our rant's chain. Such a man very naturally has our sympathies. Mr. Felix, too, from what I can learn, appears to be a quiet, modest young man. He, also, is imprisoned, and I fear is in a dangerous position, sith ough I believe he had not the alignest knowledge of the object Estrampes had in view. Assuredly the United States Government will not permit the life of this young man to be taken without putting forth an effort to save it. He was born on this island, of American parents, I believe, but has been brought up and educated in the United States. The American flag has been insulted with impunity: the lives of our citizens have been brutally taken by these Cubans, and it appears to me te time that a stop should be put to such pro-

I am not a filibuster, but feel as all American citizens must feel when they are witnesses of such acts as the authorities of Cuba have perpe-trated. I am averse to war, but would not mind seeing a fittle fight on account of Cuba. I cannot avoid reminding the readers of The TRIBUNE, that both Estranges and Felix are citizens of the United States; that they are in imminent peril, and that a well-timed remonstrance to Congress and not to deprive two more American citizens of life, is just now loudly called for.

## THE DISAPPOINTED EXPEDITION.

Correspondence of The M. Y. Tribune.

St. Thomas, Monday, Nov. 20, 1854.
The vessels of the Disappointed Expedition, sea against the Covernment of Venezuela, are yet in this port; and the efforts which Mr. Azpuriza is making from New-York, cause the situation of said vessels to become worse and worse every day. There is no ionger any doubt as to the real object of these vessels. You may judge by yourself. Here follows the communication which I have just obtained from one of the individuals who came on board the Franklin.

The expedition was preparing in the United States with great success, and under the shade of the greatest secrecy, and a prudence of which there are few precedents, although we were continually th warted by the encloses means which the representative of Menagas hept always in motion there. The false report and general belief that our expedition was fitted out by the filends of Alware, of Acaptale, was very much in our favor at that discumstances contributed very often to puzzle our publishes discussives. This was not all, for our friends were not ide, and they caused the said false report to be published, not only by the journals of New York but also by those of New Oriesns are lishlimore. The secret of our tire object and destination was applications, and by many other residents of the United States, who were decided purished to the United States, who were decided purished of the Oriesna and the state of Monaga, which chromatane enabled him to inform us of many important parties also for the success of our expedition; among which the most decidable we obtained from him was the exact account of the number and distribution of Monagas, mittary forces. All these things, and many more which you may suppose, were greatly in our favor, as I fold you before; and I have no doubt that all would have easied well had we not constantly upon us the invisible eye of the most powerful of our enamine of the most active and indefatigable acent ever Monaga had in a foreign land. Yes the Agrue eye of Mr. Apprains, the Venemental Minister, followed me everywhere, the thread of our plot was no accrete for him, for he had, no doubt, the end of it in his own hand. We thought once to have put him of the excellent help of the most active and indefatigable acent ever Monaga had in a foreign land. Yes the Agrue eye of Mr. Apprains, the Venemental Minister, followed me everywhere, the through of t expedition was preparing in the United

mark as applicable to them as to the late Whig and Loco-Foco parties.

Speaking of Virgiria, I will bring to your notice a very unique advertisement—at least your readers may think so. As it appertains to your own art of printing and publishing, you will, of course, feel a special interest in it; and you will admit, that in one respectat least the peculiar institution furnishes partronge to the "Art preservative of "all arts." to which there is nothing parallel in the free societies of the North. I cipi it from that model Democratic journal, The Richmond Langurer.

NEGRO BONDS.—Bonds and Bille of Sale for Negree, for select.

WEGRO BONDS.—Bonds and Bille of Sale for Negree, for select.

WEGRO BONDS.—Bonds and Bille of Sale for Negree, for select.

The Richmond Whig and The Examiner, of the same city contain a long letter from the indomit able Botts against the Nebraska bill. The Examiner gives him high praise when it speaks of his friends as Botts men, first and last, and always.

That paper states that the friends of Mr. Botts intend to run him for Governor. I fear there is little chance for him but since he is Anti-Nebraska and I feel no sort of interest in any other form of Whiggery. I hope he may be in the field in order to vindicate the principle before the people. The Know-Nothings will not have the maniless to support him.

HAVANA.

From Our Own Cerrespondent.

HAVANA.

From Our Own Cerrespondent.

HAVANA Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1854.

We are now in the middt of the Christmas Holiday, during which the attention of almost every one would appear to be entirely devoted to pleasure and annuement. The theaters, and pablic and private balls, &ce., seem now to be as completely the order of the day and night, that people of every class totally neglect everything in the shape of business' On Christmas eve the poorest of two ways of the propose of the same city of the people. The shape of business' On Christmas eve the poorest of two ways and the content of the Churches are a seating is encouraged to the submit of the

Do you entertain, now, any doubt as to the real object of those vessels ! I think not.

HOWAMERICA SHOULD VIEW THE WAR. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 15, 1854.

War in the Crimea, and the heroism of the French and English soldiers, are the all-absorbing topics of thought and conversation in this country. The for-tunes of contending armies interest the feelings and excite the passions of the nation to a degree that al most paralyzes cool reflection on the principles and aims for which the hostile powers are so flercely contending; and these who rashly venture like John Bright, the Quaker, to criticise the policy of warring against Christian Russia, ("holy Russia,") to defend the Turk and to upbold Mohammedan dominion in the East, are burnt in effigy by their own townsmen, and sent to coventry" by national indifference to their Nobody likes war for its own sake, and all would gladly vote for peace, if it were possible with safety to the welfare of the Western nations; but everybody feels that Russia threatens our existbut everybody feels that Russia threatens our existence as a nation, if we once allow her to absorb the Turkish Empire. It is not, on our part, a war of principle, but one of sheer seccessity. It is not the Turk we are defending, or the Moslem faith, for their own sakes, as a religion and a people, but as necessary barriers to Russian arms and policy in that particular region of the globe. It is not against Russia, as a theocratic more sroby or despotism that we are fighting, but as a huge monster, that would sat us up if we allowed it to grow large enough to overpower us and approach near enough to interfere without free action in the Mediterranean Sea. The common sense of England and of France feel this instinctively, apart from the aversion of free nations for despotic barbarism; but meny people reason as if principle slone were the root and cause of war between the eivilited and the barbarian powers of Europe. Inis is a cause of some misunderstanding among different pattics, who are otherwise agreed in hating Russia and her iron despotism. Many of the Liberals and Rudicals in England think with Koesuth, and the Exiles of Poland, Hungary and Italy, that we should proclaim at once a war of principle against all despotic thrones of Europe, and excite the people to rise against the Governments wherever Liber y is crushed and Justice trodeen under foot; but this is more than England, as a nation, thinks it could saccessfully schie ve alone, and it is not inclined to hope for aid of any real value and efficiency, in such an undertaking, from any of the nations most immediately interested in the result of the struggle. I, myself was once of the opinion that England should adopt that principle of acron, but then it was in 1848, when all the people were in ame against their tyrants, and before the men who urged the nations most immediately interested in the result of the struggle. I, myself was once of the opinion that England should adopt that principle and the propersion of the cause of liberal growth and progress ence as a nation, if we once allow her to absorb the Turkish Empire. It is not, on our part, a war of England and America, who are living in their native or adopted homes, can easily be cool it judging of the thirgs that can be done, and must be done, compared with what the heart could with were possible, and the imagination foncle as a near reality. The first thing to be realized, if possible, at present, is to satisfy the Governments of Germany that France and England have no wish to undertake a general cruesde against the principles of memarchy in Europe, or to interfere with the internal Government of any State, but merely to provent one State from growing into such properwith the internal Government of any State, but merely to prevent one State from growing into such propor-tions as would interfere with national existence on the present basis. Prussia and Austria are both paralyzed by the fear of internal revolutions; and though their real interests would lead them to join the western alli-ance in favor of Turkey and the balance of power in real interests would lead them to join the western alliance in favor of Turkey and the balance of power in Europe, in the disturbance of which they are more nearly threatened than we are, still they dare not move to aid the medical from fear of losing more than they might gain, by alienating Prussis, while the possibility of revolution stares them in the face. No doubt their fancy conjures up the specter of rebellion only, for the revolution which threatened and alarmed them in 1838 is virtually dead. The principles of liberty still live in all the hearts of Europe, but the revolution, as embodied in the men and the ideas of 1815, is now a corpe, and never can be galvanized into the mere temblance even of a living body. New ideas and rew men may rise and will, to animate another generation in behalf of liberty and progress, but that which is past is past, and cannot rise again in the same form and spirit. The first act of the revolutionary dram has been closed by Napoleon III. and Nicholas has introduced the second, differing entarely from the first in character and special aim, though equally, perhaps, conducive to a higher end in the designs of Providence. Practically, however, Euglad and France believe that Poland, Hungary and Italy, surrent ded as they are by powerful nations, and divided as they are by theories and creeds innumerable, and impracticable, could not be reconstituted, with the aid of popular opinions only, and the available armies of constitutional nations. They believe in the growth of liberty, and the ultimate triumph of liberal institutions over despetic governments, but not in the immediate power of disorganized legions. Englard and France, therefore, are not inclined to encourage revolutionary failures in Germany and Italy, and those who write and speak

ixed masses to contend with disciplined and well organized legions. Englard and France, therefore, are not inclined to encourage revolutionary failures in Germany and Italy, and those who write and speak as if this were possible, however much they might desire it were so, are only alarming the Governments of Germany and Austria, and preventing them from joining the Western Alliance, to reduce the power of Russia.

I have dwelt chiefly on this one question, because it is the one great point of costroversy here in all the most intelligent circles of society. I mean the society of liberal and progressive men and women. The great mass of the people go instinctively with the war shit is, and with the Government that conducts it, and the aristocratic classes have no sympathy with liberest ideas, or enmity against the monarchical principles of Government in Germany or any where else. I have no doubt that all intelligent thinkers in America will sympathize with the Western Alliance of Europe, and the bravery of our armies against the Russian barbarians and their liberty-crashing despotism. We may, of course, believe that Queen Victoria and the Emperor Napoleon do not preside over the most perfect institutions that could be imagined, but they, nevertheless, rule over the two most civilized and free countries of Europe; and, as active upholders of civilization against barbarism, they deserve

mark as applicable to them as to the late Whig | disposal the means Appariza could command, had the former | the cordial support of all progressive minds. Civil- and Loco-Foco parties. to perform in subduing the reorganizing and annaxing weak, or troublesome, or barbarous tribes and nations, where it is practicable, but barbarous nations should not be allowed to threaten the very existence of civilized communities. I hope, therefore, that civilized America will appland the efforts of civilized Europe against barbarous Russia, Hoon Donzary.

## CALIFORNIA.

THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The adjourned meeting of the citizens of the First Ward, to express their sentiments respecting the france alleged to have been perpetrated in that ward at the last election, was held on the evening of the first instant, and was largely attended. Several speakers addressed the meeting. The committee appointed to wait on Dr. Hyde, the Alderman of the Ward, and against whom all their indigation was apparently directed) reported that he could not be found: the was received with hisses, and the whole crowd then adjourned to the street, in front of the City Hall, where it was supposed the Board of Aldermen were in session; here some outsiders destroyed one of the transparencies, and a war of words easied; for a few minutes it was feared a collision would take place, and serious consequences result. The crowd was finally dispersed by the City Marshal Another meeting was held on the 4th inst., when it was ascertained that Dr. Hyde would not resign. A protest, setting forth the grievances of the petitioners, was adopted and a committee appointed to procure signatures—thus the matter ended.

An election for Chief Engineer and three Assistants of the Fire Department was held on the 4th inst., and resulted in the reclection of Ches. P. Duane to the first named editics, and Mesers. Win. Free, Frenklin Wheeler and Jos Capprice to the other. The election passed off quietly, and in the evening the friends of the successful candidates paraded through the city with banners, flags, etc.

On the 1st inst., the resolution adopted by the Bankers, not to receive france for more than twesty cents, took effect. They had previously passed for twenty-five cents. Owing to the vast numbers in circulation, the change involved censiderable loss to helders. In every branch of trade and business throughout the city, they are now received for twenty ents only. Several other coins that are commen in California, might be similarly reduced with consistercy. THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The records of crime of late show a material and gratifying decrease. The offences are less numerous and public morals seem in a healthy condition.

On the lat of December, the resolution of the bankers, not to take franc pieces for more than twenty cents, went into effect. The movement is generally acquiesced in by our citizens.

A new Baptist church was dedicated on Sunday last. It is located on Bush, between Dupont and Stockton ats.

Stockton-sts.

The Grand Jury have indicted fifty-nine Chinamen for nusatoes.

Lyren Law in Marifosa—Jack Roarke Huno by the Propert.—The citizens of Mariposa were all last week in a state of great excitement in consequence of the murder of a man named James Horing, a tall, fine-looking Kentuckian, by a one-eyed gambler, known in many parts of the State as Jack Roarke. Hering went to Mariposa from the neighborhood of Snora about the middle of last week. He became intoricated on Saturday evening, and was taken by Roarke and put to bed in the El Dorado. Next morning he missed some money, (about \$10.0) which was in his pocket the evening previous. During Sutday and Monday he made some inquiries to discover the thief, and, from facts elicited by him, became convinced that Roarke was the person. Roarke, previous to the robbery of the money, had represented himself as being broke, and this was pretty generally received by his associates as true. After the events of Saturday evening, he appeared to have some funds, and was betting rather freely. On Tuescay morning he and two others were sitting in the El Dorado Salcon, when Horing entered, and insinuated that Roarke had robbed him. Roarke said that he must not make any insignations, he would shoot the top of his head off. The deceased repiled that if he old make any such insignations, he would have to take the bottom with it. He then rose from the table where he was sitting, drew his pistol, cocked it, and presented it in the direction of Roarke. McGreal immediately stepped between them, caught the pistol of deceased and pointed it up, when Roarke reached around Mr. McGreal and shot Horing, while held by another. After receiving a mortsl wound. Horing fired at Roarke, who was flying, but missed him. Horing died, and Roarke was arrested and confined in the county jail. The people were very much excited against the murderer at the time, but their indignation slumbered until Saturday last, when the agest of Adams & Co. reports that Jack Roarke was taken from the jail by ockton-sts.

The Grand Jury have indicted fifty-nine Chinamen

Married.

A' Sen Francisco, Dec 7, Whiliam Isaac Webster, to Miss Alice And Houten.
At Pan Francisco, Nev 28, E. Nunan to Miss Margaret Ann McNemas.
At the Naya Hutel, Napa City, on the 19th of November, Mr. W. V. McClary, of Stantians County, to Miss Martha A. Barnes, of Napa County.
At Ione City on Nev 11, Mr. William Amirk, of Dry Creek, to Miss Martha Phillips, of Lone Valley.
In Ione City, Nov. 29, Mr. Thou, J. Armstrong, late of Kentucky, to Miss Alvina A. A. Styles.

Birthe.

At San Francisco, Dec. 2 Charles, only child of Charles and Harriet Thomas, axed 3 years and 11 months At Trebs, Nov. 20. S. E. Pescock, aged 31 years. At Spring Valley, Nov. 25. Mars. Haunah M. Brown, aged 35 years.

# SANDWICH ISLANDS.

RAISING COTTON AT THE ISLANDS. - We learn from

Raising Cotton at the Islands.—We learn from Kausi, that Mr. Hoff-chlarger, who has recently purchased the Weilius Falls estate, it preparing to plant about fifty acres of cotton, and also intends to cultivate rice and the vine. Three ten-yoke teams of cattle were recently sent on their way to his estate to breek ground for the cotton.

Robbergs of Karai—The rather unenviable reputation of Ka ai for robberies, seems likely to be sustained for an indefinite period. The store on the Koloa plantation has been twice robbed within a short period, of several hundred dollars worth of property. Three men have been committed for trial for the former offence, upon the testimony of an accomplice. Kauai is cursed with some bold rascals, who carry off safes bodily, break into the stores and rob on a large scale.

Merden and Succide.—A colored man by the name of Thompson, who resided at Ewa, on Oahu, admiristered poison to his wife, who was a Spanish woman, on the 29th Oct., from which she soon diel. Suspicien of four play having been excised, an investigation was had and a post-mortem examination made of the deceased, which confirmed the fact; whereupon, Thompson tied his feet together, attaching a heavy store to the cord, and threw himself into a small but deep pond, where he was drowned. His body was recovered and buried by the pelice. Jeal-only was the cause of this dual crime, and Thompson had posted his wife a few days before, forbidding all persons harboring or trusting her on his account.

# CITY ITEMS.

THE BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS. - The Veterans o the War of 1812 intend commemorating the Fortieth Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans by a grand military and civic ball, at Niblo's saloon, on Monday evening, January 8, 1855. Tickets for the sorrés may be obtained at Hall's, and other music stores.

PERSONAL -The following are among the arrivals

PERSONAL.—The following are among the arrivals at the principal hotels yesterday:
At the Inviso House.—Hon. P. B. Tyler, Springfield, Mass.;
Col. A. John Holmes, Saoramento, Cai. A. B. Moore, Maryville, Cai.; Chea. H. Myers, Baltimore, Hon. D. B. Johnson, Washington; Geo. W. Wade, Boston, Rev. C. A. Shammon, Equinore; Capt Oliver Byrne, Philadelphia, S. M. Leoper, U. S. M. Al, Dr. Wm. Hoselandt, Amsteedam, James M. Occini, Texes, Prof. W. H. Tyler, Philadelphia, S. M. Leoper, U. S. M. Al, Dr. Wm. Hoselandt, Amsteedam, James M. Occini, Texes, Prof. W. H. Tyler, Philadelphia, S. M. Leoper, M. C. S. Martin, Philadelphia, S. M. Leoper, M. S. M. Charles, Philadelphia, Capt. Hon. S. H. Walley, M. C. Althey, N. Charles, Burlaio, D. T. Vall, Evg. Philadelphia, Capt. J. H. Taylor, South Carolina, H. J. Grant, Philadelphia, Capt. Tyler, Norwich, Hon. Judge Ames, Wisconsin, S. P. Faz, U. S. Navy.

Accidents From the Bersting of a Musket.—

Accidents From the Bersting of a Musket.—

Accidents From the Bersting of a Musket.—

Wid. Keating, living at No. 36 Whitehall-st, terribly burning the face of the last and injuring his left eye, the sight of which he will probably lose. The boy was taken to the New York Hospital. The perpetrator of the outrage made his escape, and is yet at large.

## BBOOKLYN ITEMS.

COOLNESS OF A LIQUOR DEALER. - Edward Neville, of Williamsburgh, has been brought several times during the past year before Mayor Wall, charged with violating the Sunday ordinance, by selling or exposing liquous for sale on that day. He has again and again been tried, convicted, fined, and we believe sent to He brought several suits against Mayor Wall for false imprisonment, and also to obtain injunction.

He failed in his suits. The Mayor has him.

A few days since he modestly presented a bill or peti-tion to the Common Council for \$150, for his costs or expenses in the suits. And, strange as it may appear Common Council came within one vote of passing the bill and paying the sum-the vote standing 5 to 6.

If this is a sample of Williamsburgh liberality, in reimbursing convicted liquor sellers out of the people's money, it is high time she lost her name, and changed her character.

MURDEROUS ATTEMPT.—About 9 o'clock on Sunday night, some unknown men attempted to sheet a young woman, Mrs. Dani-1 Raynor, resiting at No. 10 North Second-st. Mrs. R. was sitting in front of a window, when she was startled by a loud report of firearms, and, on looking out, discovered two mea running away, and, also, that a builet hat passed through the pane of glass and lodged against the wall of the room. The sfiair is enveloped in mystery, as the family are not aware of having any enemies.

NEW-YEAR'S PRESENT.—On New-Year's day, a number of young gentlemen attached to the Dutch Reformed Church in Fourth-at, presented the wife of the pastor, Rev. E. S. Porter, an elegant and costly New-Year's present, in the shape of silverware.

The first annual soirs of the Gowanus Young Men's Association was held at Hatfield's hotel, on New-Year's night. It was well and rashionably attended, and passed off with entire satisfaction.

and passed oil with entire satisfaction.

Fratival to the Poor Children.—There was a happy gathering at the "Oid North American," in the Fourteenth Ward, on New Year's day, the occasion being a festival to the peor children, about eighty in number, belonging to the ragged sohool under the charge of the Children's Aid Society. Visiting the school about noon, we found the oill dren who were comfortably clad partaking of a sumptuous disner, consisting of soup, roast beef, cake of various kinds, apples, nuts, raisins, and, in fact, everything desirable to make up an excellent feast, sill of which were familiated by isdies and genilemen well known will known for their desids of charity. After the appetites of the little folks were satisfied, addresses were made by the Rev. J. D. Wells, S. S. Jorein, W. W. Halloway, F. S. Potter and Mr. John Breach. The Rev. Mr. Potter paid a desired compliment to the efficient teacher, Miss Fister, who has been eminently unccessful in her Isbors in disciplining the children under her charge. The Beard of Managers of the school presented Miss Fister with a writing desit, as a token of their darge account of her arduous labors. At the sonclusion the children ware sent home, each with a package of applies cakes, auts, &c. Besides other liberal donations, the sum of \$20.63 was deposited by visiters in the contribution bex. The ranged school is not of the form of the rarduous labors. At the sonclusion the children ware sent borne, each with a package of applies cakes, auts, &c. Besides other liberal donations, the sum of \$20.63 was deposited by visiters in the contribution bex. The ranged school is not and the season.

\*\*Poreign Ports.\*\*

At Sydney, N. S. W. Sept. 2., ship Charles Carroll, Chester, Ar. at Talcaluara, Oct. 21, ship Charles Carroll, Chester, Ar. at Talcaluara, Oct. 21, ship Charles Carroll, Chester, Ar. at Talcaluara, Oct. 21, ship Charles Carroll, Chester, Ar. at Talcaluara, Oct. 21, ship Charles Carroll, Chester, Ar. at Talcaluara, Oct. 21, ship Charles Carroll, Chester,

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

New-Year's Day in Jersey City.—New-Year's Day was very generally observed in Jersey City by the covarion of business, the making of calls, &c. It is generally conceded that there was rather less display in the streets than usual of intemperance. The trade incident to the holiday season has been about 30 per cent. less than usual.

Jersey City Collector's Report.—A regular excelling of the Common Council was held at the Lycourn last evening—Aid. Lyon, President of the Board, in the Crair. There was not the usual amount of business done. The major that there was not the usual amount of business done. The strade of the County Collector.

Paid to the City Treasurer.

19 29 72 Mediuted by order of the Court of Appeals.

Paid to the County Collector.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

MARINE COURT—Jax 2—Sefore Judge PRULLIPS.

Garret McCarrby against John Smith and Elleabeth Smith,
ACTION FOR ALLAGED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Plaintiff was deputized, as an odier of the Marine
Court, to serve assumons on Mr. Senith, mother of defendarts, at No. 500 Houston at for bainnes of rent claimed to be
due Mr. Foley, from whom she hired. Plaintiff says that the
son and daughter took hold of him and threw him off the
stoop. Mr. Foley was with him but left during the altereation, and went afterward, with Mr. McC. to Essex market Folice for a watrant for the assault. In defense it is said that the
two entered the spartments of Mrs. Smith, where the daughter
was, in a sudden and improper manner, and she ordered them
out. It is dealed that she and her bother knocked him off the
stoop, but that he fell off. Judgesent for defendants. For
plaintiff Messers, Doheny and Hurley. For defendants, Mr.
Ira D. Warren, Jr.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.-JAN. 2

Frankin Beliding Association of New York against Barbara Ricker and others.

Why should the whole premises he sold to pay \$52? Heavy H. Morrange against Jules Aroni.

Order made obserbate.

Snean H. Hunt, by John J Sackett, her next friend, against William H. Hunt.

The witness to the alleged inddelity must appear.

U. S. GIRCUIT COURT-Before Judge BETTS - JAN 2.

# Cleared this Forenoon.

Srig-Restancador, (Dan.) Jensen, Humeton, Moller & Riera. Scheoners-Amelia Deveraux, Newburvport, S. W. Lewis; S. J. Waring, Ned. Savanneb McCressy, Mott & Co.

S. J. Waring, Neff, Savannah, McCreaty, Mott & Co.

Ship Robert Carnley Durfey Liverpool, and 29 ds. fm. Cork.

meles and the pass to T. P. Starton.

Buk Honston, Megalli, Liverpool, Nov. 20, coal, sait and 22
pass, to Waterian, Pimon & Co. Nov. 27, lat. 74 lb, lon. 21 50,
boarded a bark absordance, stem stove in deep spars all standings on the stem shoets of her lon-boat wave the
letters RAPAS—(two other letters chaffed off.) of Belfast.
She was timber laden and water longed, the sea making a
clean breach over her. Nov. 20 a man named John Kennedy,
clean breach over her. Now to 30 a man stand of John Kennedy,
of Nova Seculi, fell from the jibboam overheard, the ship rusning over him, he reached the surface, but was that.

Brit Eise, Br.) Donaless, Mailland, N. S., 12 days, plaster
to J. S. Whitney & Co.

supposed her to be American built, and of about 200 tune burder.

Be sume Reinders, of and for St. John, N. B. from New York, with a general cargo went ashore on the night of the 17th int. on the light of Pett Manan Coast of Me. Captain, and even saved. Part of cripo saved in a damaged state, witch together with salls, rigging, &c., were sold on the light for the handle of all concerned.

Nazaly all, PROCES FORCE LOAD of lumber lost overboard from Nazaly all, PROCES FORCE LOAD of lumber lost overboard from calls for New York, while in collination with steamer from Calls for New York, while in collination with steamer flymouth Bock, on the night of the 18th limit, in 10th 18th and Sound, drifted ashire near Rever Head a few days afterward, and was secured.

Since Darver, Hollierton, which sailed from Liverpool 19th oil for New York, put back 18th in distress, leaky, and must discharge.

w Benker, Wisconsin C H Olcott, St Louis S. Dusboy, W Benker, Wisconsin C H Olcott, St Louis S. Dusboy, W Benker, Wisconsin C H Olcott, St Louis S. Dusboy, Wisconsin S P For U S. Navy.

Accident from the Bersting of a Musker.—
Michael Coplan, of No. 10 Washington st., had his left hand frightfully shattered by the bursting of a large musket, which he was in the act of discharging on Monday, near the South Ferry. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, where the hand was amputated.

Maliciots Act.—A clerk in a German grocery in Whitehall st. on Monday discharged a pistol louded only with powder and wad in the face of a lad named only with powder and wad in the face of a lad named.

was born it to Baltimore, and put in in distress. Part of her careo had be, in thrown overhead; the balance was damaged from getting w. ". and would be ducharged.
Schill, J. P. P. 10. V. Courlay, from Attikapas for Baltimore, had been taken upon the matter tallway at Key West prov. to Did hear, and received a thorough caulking. She would commence leading sith.

more lead received a historical caulting. She would com-more leading other.

SCHR ATLANTIC of and for Salam from New-Yark, before tracted in well into Province, form, has been given up to the on new R. W. Ropes & Ca I o., payment of \$3.73 as salinage. Her healt was slightly injured, in M. but little, and her spars, sala and diagnor are in good order. If her cargo, the dought at a received the second second of the cargo, the dought demonstrated by the command second order of the cargo, the doubt of pitch we but the corn and second or cargo, the dought marked P. R. Stitoprovi and, marked. P. R. St., and St. bits of pitch, no mass was accepted from her said lost, with the exception of 3 logs of makingary and 10 tierces land, single

marked P. R., 56 merces land, marked P. R., and She both of pinch no mark was away from her said lost, with the exception of 3 logs of mahogany and 10 tierces land, smark pladeday.

Super Super and the process of the said lost with the exception of 3 logs of mahogany and 10 tierces land, smark pladeday.

Super super land the process of the said lost with the super case and land the process of the said loss of the exception of the said loss of the said loss of the said loss of the said loss of the said loss, which loss of the said loss, which loss cased you make the beautiful days to the sorthward of land 10 the said loss, which loss of the said loss, which loss of the said loss

Dec. 12 lat. 19 N., lon 56, brig Walhouding, from New-York for Demerara.
Dec. 28. Capo Cod S. S. W. 20 miles, ship Matilda, from Perasaccia for Boston.
Dec. 14, lat. 27 40, lon. 74 40, back Pointer, from Portland for

Dec 19, lat. St. of New Orleans.

Dec 19, lat. 35 to N., lon. 72 50 W., ship F. W. Brune, from New Orleans.

Dec 19, lat. 35 to N., lon. 72 50 W., ship F. W. Brune, from New Orleans for Liverpool, 12 days out.

certain, barks Dragon, Dunn, do.; Auckland, Nelsen, for San Francisco. Arr at Talcahuara, Oct. 21, ship Charles Carroll, Chester, New London June 27, for Honolula; crew all down with

from San Francisco for Sydney, N. 5.
Oct 8)
Oct 8)
At Henololu Sih uit, ship Mechanic's Own, Macomber, for
New Hedford, Dec. 1.
Arr at Judque Sih uit, ships Prospero, Lane Coquimbo (and
light for Islay and Boston), 11th, Fanny Forester, PeterLane, Green, Cobje (and

New Pedford, Dec. 1.

Arr. at liquique 5th ult., ships Prespero, Lane Coquimbo (and did fifth for falsy and Buston); lith. Fanny Forester, Paterson, Buston July 16; lith. barque Lamar, Green, Cobija (and ald lith for Islay and United States)

The back Fanny Forester was in port 15th ult. disg., and would proceed to Callao, thence to Chincha Islands to loss for United States.

The back states would proceed to Calino, thence to Chinchy Islands United States. At Buenos Ayres Oct. 11, bark Gazello, Duil, from New Haven for Colonia, to embark mules.

Art. at Bermuda Dec. 12 bark Sawartow, Pendleton, from Sagna in Grande for New York, in distress.

Cld. at St. Saghens, N. B., Dec. 23, ship Royal Arch, (new) Stockney, Livergoal.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the NEW-YORK AND ERRE RAILROAD COMPANY, in the lay of New You, until the 19th day of January, 18th 19th day of the Company bearing 7 per cent interest, payable south annually on the first days of February and August, redeemable the NEW YORK AND PRIE RAILROAD COMPANY

the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY of the pre-outlands, as long as they can be purchased at or under part, and whenever the hounds of the new issue cannot be purchased at or ander par, then the said Trust Co. shall invest the said monthly payments and the accurage interest in any bonds of the NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY which can be purchased at or under par. And whenever it shall be impossible to purchase any of the bonds of the NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY at or under par. then the said trustees shall invest the said at or under par then the said trustees shall invest the said monthly payments and the accruing interest, in such bonds of the NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY as U. S. GIRCUIT COURT—Before Judge Butts.—Jan 2.

Jean Charles Octave Rateau against Pierre Leon Bernard and Eugene Funsy.

Motion for injunction to restrain defondants from interfering with a quantity of brandy claimed to have been obtained of plaintiff in France, by wrong representations, and new in the public stores—also for Receiver (already referred to ) Motion granted.

COURT CALENDAR—This Dat.

COURT—Bat I —Nos. 2742 to 2756 inclusive propertion on their face: "Held by the Sinking Kned the NEW-YORK and the collected by said Trust Co. as the Park Real Rail Road O'M-Pany, and the secretion of the Courpany, to \$2,000,000. After wested ment Types to the Courpany to \$2,000,000. After the entire det entire

Bonds of 1873, convertible \$3,00,000
Bonds of 1873, present loan. \$3,00,000
Bonds of 1873, present loan. \$3,00,000
Total. \$3,000
In the opinion of the Directors it is perfectly safe to estimate the gross carnings of the Bond for the counting year at \$6,000,000.
Expenses 50 per cent. \$3,00,000.
Expenses 50 per cent. \$4,000,000.
Expenses 50 per cent. \$4,000,000.
Expenses 50 per cent. \$5,000,000.
Expenses 50 per cent. on stock applicable to cash dividends and contingencies. \$40,000.
The Directors of the Company are confident these commates will be faily realized. The stose receipts since the Road has been in operation to Dunkirk have been:
1851 to 1854. \$3,047.742
1853 to 1854. \$3,047.742
1853 to 1854. \$3,127.600
Ext 247 as 221 per cent.
The business of the road depending mainfly on the local fraffic must inevitably increase in the same ratio as the population of the counties through winds it passes. In the opinion of the Superintendent, Mr. McCallonn, the road in its present position and with its present equip must, can even eight million dollars. If the future increase in the same ratio as the population of the counties through winds in passes, in the springion of the superintendent, Mr. McCallonn, the road in its present position and with its present equip must, can even eight million dollars. If the future increase in the raceipts be estimated at say 15 \$7 cent. be must make the superintendent, Mr. McCallonn, the road in its present position and with the present equip must, can even eight million dollars. If the future increase in the read position and with the present even probability that with right cosmony and an increase in the traffic they can be reduced to \$60 on the road of 1854, there is every probability that with right cosmony and an increase in the traffic they can be reduced to \$60 cent be superior to the formation to make the superior superior of the company must in the past difficulties of the Trust

among our most sold investment stocks.

Proposite should be indoored "Proposite for New Tork and
"Eric Railroad Loan," and addressed to DANIEL DREW,
Treasurer Eric-piace.

New York, Oct. 23, 1854.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.